

Vol. 28 No. 16

Irma, Alberta, Friday, October 16th, 1942

## Freak Accident

Last week while Mr. Smallwood and crew were busy threshing, in some way the gear shift lever slipped from neutral to high which caused the tractor to make for the separator like a bull charging a red flag. Luckily no one was hurt. The greatest damage was done to the tractor radiator. After making the necessary repairs threshing was resumed.

Among those who were home from Edmonton for Thanksgiving were Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Maguire, Miss Ruth Reeds and Mr. Arthur Knudson.

## Curling Rink

Work is progressing steadily on the new curling rink in Irma. The old hardware store is being taken down piece by piece and a start was made on the foundation of the rink on Thanksgiving day. This work is being done by volunteers. The club will be glad of any assistance anyone can give.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Orville McManis at the Manville hospital a daughter on October 6th. Congratulations to the proud parents also to the great grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Lars Mikkelsen.

## Wedding Bells

Egedahl — Fluevog

In a quiet wedding at the home of the groom Irene Evelyn, eldest daughter of Dr. H. T. Egedahl and the late Mrs. Egedahl of Provost, became the bride of Norman Theodore Fluevog. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, Dr. Egedahl, assisted by Rev. J. B. Stolee of Viking, Saturday at 2 o'clock.

The bride wore an afternoon frock of airforce blue sheer wool crepe. Her corsage was of pink roses.

Miss Esther Egedahl was bridesmaid, and was frocked in pale rose crepe. She wore pale yellow roses en corsage. Best man was Cpl. Lloyd Erickson.

During the signing of the register, Mrs. P. Nilsson and Miss Ruth Erickson sang.

After the ceremony a reception was held to 20 guests. The bride's table was laid in linen and tastefully decorated in pink and white with pink and white carnations. In the centre was placed a three tiered wedding cake. Mrs. L. Hollings and Mrs. S. Nilson served.

After a short honeymoon, the newlyweds will reside on the groom's farm.

L.A.C. Ernest Egedahl, brother of the bride, was fortunate in being able to attend the wedding. He was on furlough from the east coast where he is stationed.

The bride is well known to many in Irma and district as she taught in this vicinity for a number of years. She also taught in the Provost district.

Mr. and Mrs. McMahon and family of Edmonton spent the Thanksgiving week end at the McMillan home.

Miss Audrey Clelland has accepted a position in the treasury branch at Andrew and left Monday to commence her duties.

## M. D. Wainwright No. 392 Regular Meeting October 8th

Minister of Municipal Affairs Visitor to Sessions; Grant Made to Salvation Army; Municipal Elections Procedure; Work Again Started Highway 14, Tax Sale Advanced

The council of the municipal district of Wainwright No. 392, met in the council chamber of the municipal district on Thursday, October 8, 1942, at 10 a.m.

Present — Councillors Sutherland, Spencer, Fahner, Strachan, and Dixon.

Reeve D. Sutherland in the chair.

Moved by Mr. Spencer that the minutes of September 9 be approved with correction noted. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Spencer that the report of the finance committee be accepted and that the list of accounts amounting to \$3180.38, as presented be passed and payment approved. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Sutherland that the pay sheets as recommended by the finance committee amounting to \$447.10 be accepted and passed. Cd.

That the account of Dr. Young for \$200.00 re C. Newell be referred to the municipal district of Merton No. 451, as per agreement of May 11, 1942, with this district. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Dixon that the accounts of Dr. Hustler for \$20.00 and Royal Alexandra hospital for \$42.00 regarding Raymond Dalbyn be passed for payment and that Mr. Fahner be appointed as a committee as this party's financial condition. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Strachan that as it is the considered opinion of the council supported by a letter dated August 22, 1942, to the provincial Mental Hospital, Ponoka, Alberta, with reference to accounts of E. & C. Furlotte, G. Craddock, that the council do not accept the liability of these accounts and that they be disregarded by the finance committee in compiling their future reports to council, and that the account of Miss A. McRae for the said hospital be dealt with in the same manner. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Dixon that the cheques No. 792, 75.00; No. 793, 41.00; No. 802, 64.00; No. 808 70.00, as authorized at September meeting be listed in accounts as passed for payment. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Sutherland that the finance committee make necessary arrangements at the provincial treasury branch at Wainwright for a further line of credit of \$15,000.00 deemed necessary for municipal purposes. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Spencer that a deposit of \$100.00 be made with the registrar, land titles office, Edmonton, for the purpose of discharge of Tax Notifications, etc. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Fahner that the sum of \$30.00 be paid to Thomas Heathfield for borrow pit on the NW 6-45-4-W4 in full settlement. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Strachan that the account of the Saskatchewan Cancer Commission re Mrs. Wehenkel amounting to \$100.40 be passed for payment. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Sutherland that the sum of \$100.00 be extended in the form of a grant to the Salvation Army. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Spencer that the correspondence from the National War Finance Committee Wainwright unit re: the forthcoming Victory Loan Campaign dated October 8, be received and that the secretary reply setting out the position of the municipal district. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Strachan that the delegate's expenses for attending the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts convention at Calgary, November 18, 19 and 20, 1942, be set at \$40.00 each. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Sutherland that the statement of receipts and expenditures for month ending September 30, 1942, as read and presented by the secretary be accepted and incorporated in the minutes. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Dixon that the inspector's report of the books and records of the municipal district of Wainwright dated August 21, 1942, made by Mr. R. B. Ritchie of the department of municipal affairs be received and filed for reference, and that the reeve advise

the department as to its position. Cd.

Mr. Lucien Maynard, minister of municipal affairs, and Mr. Soutter, deputy minister of municipal affairs, met with the council and discussed the matter of municipal election procedure, doctors and health agreement and other matters of municipal interest.

Moved by Mr. Spencer that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Maynard and Mr. Soutter for attending the council meeting this date and for the information and suggestions put forth. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Dixon that the matter of municipal election procedure be tabled until the November meeting of the council. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Fahner that the council accept and adopt the agenda for council meetings as suggested in the inspector's report of Aug. 21, 1942. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Dixon that the correspondence from the Regional War Labour Board re: cost of living index be received and filed for reference. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Dixon that the proposed contract with Mr. T. Kerwin for maintenance of municipal road north of Wainwright being the gravel haul route to the National Military Reserve with 201 grader be left in the hands of the reeve. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Sutherland that the secretary advise Mr. A. Neiman that this Council are not in a position to grant the request as set out in the letter to him from the Minister of Lands and Mines. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Strachan that the Secretary write Mr. Don. Lawsey Re-Vale office building that as this district do not recognize taxation on their properties that the Council are withholding this sale until the total balance of sale price is received. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Sutherland that the premium for fire insurance on the Ribstone office amounting to \$12.20 to Portage La Prairie Mutual Insurance Company be paid and insurance kept in force until property is disposed of. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Sutherland that By-law No. 18 Re: sale of S.E. 5-44-9-within receive its third and final reading and Secretary procure Title in the name of R. J. Bronson. Cd.

Amendment to By-law No. 13 for the purpose of restraining Domestic Animals running at large presented and noted.

Moved by Mr. Spencer that the application of Mrs. Rose M. Maxwell under the Mother's Allowance Act be received and that a recommendation of \$30.00 per month be forwarded to the Superintendent of the Mother's Allowance Department. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Sutherland that relief allowance to Thomas Roberts be increased to the extent of three tons of coal. Cd.

Amendments to the proposed Doctor's agreement read and discussed.

Moved by Mr. Sutherland that the report of the Doctor's agreement committee be received and same filed for reference. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Sutherland that Motion No. 427 of September 1942 establishing a date for a Tax Sale under the Tax Recovery Act be

## News of Our Boys

L.A.C. Allen Larson was home on leave this week from Vulcan, Alta.

L.A.C. Bob Charter was home on furlough for a few days from the east.

Lieut. Thos. Askin was home on leave last week end.

Lloyd Erickson was home last week end from Yorkton air station.

Word was received here last week that Phil Inklin had arrived safely overseas.

Charlie Hackett was home last Saturday on week end leave.

Charlie De Tro visited relatives here last Sunday. He was accompanied by Mrs. De Tro.

Cyril Pavely is home on leave this week.

## Poultry Co-op Decide Go Ahead

(From the Viking News)

A. F. U. NOTES

The regular monthly meeting of the local was held on Sat. Oct. 10. There was a fair attendance, but not quite up to the Picture Show, we wonder why?

Mr. Hans Hanson gave a very good address on "Why the farmers need the A.F.U., also appeals for support for the Livestock and Poultry Co-ops."

The Poultry Co-op was fully discussed and as soon as a suitable building can be secured it has been decided to go ahead, it is a producers set up, operating solely for their benefit, paying out a bonus much the same as the Co-op Creamery does. We hope all of the Poultry Producers will support it as it is their own marketing organization. In these days of keen competition and stress of War, the Co-op way of living is coming to stay, even with the great shortage of farm help, it can be overcome by Co-operation and Farmers organizing.

Rev. J. D. Carlson, radio minister of Beulah Tabernacle will present the Gospel in Sermon and Song, Wednesday, October 21st, at 8.30 p.m. in Kiefer's Hall at Irma. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Rev. E. Longmire, Minister.

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Anglican Church Notes

Service will be held in St. Mary's Church on Sunday, Oct. 18th, at 2.30 p.m.

The next W.A. meeting will be held on Friday, Oct. 30th at the home of Mrs. Darling at 2.30 p.m.

rescinded but to take place early in 1943 owing to the quota on grain deliveries now set at five bushels. Cd.

Secretary instructed to reply to the Minister of Public Works' letter of October 2nd. Re: completion of highway No. 14 that this work had been undertaken urging the Minister to put in enough equipment to complete this highway to the N.E. 19-44-2-W4thM, or further if possible.

Moved by Mr. Strachan that the Reeve, Deputy-reeve and councillor Taylor be appointed delegates to attend the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts Convention being held in Calgary, November 18, 19 and 20, 1942. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Spencer that this meeting now be adjourned, next meeting to be held Thursday, November 12th, at ten o'clock in the morning. Cd.

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Sunday, October 18

Albert, Public Worship 11.30 a.m.

Alma Mater, Public Worship 3 p.m.

Irma, Sunday school 11 a.m.

Irma, Public Worship 8 p.m.

A hearty invitation is extended to all.

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## FOOD REQUIREMENTS

**Additional Large Quantities Will Be Needed By Britain**

Here are some highlights on food needs in wartime taken from the latest issue of the Current Review of Agricultural Conditions in Canada. Present and future food requirements of the Allied Nations indicate that additional large quantities of wheat and flour, bacon, cheese, dried eggs and various types of concentrated foodstuffs will be required, states the Review.

The present bacon contract for 600 million pounds has only a few more weeks to run, and is nearly 80 per cent. completed. Although the United Kingdom's 1942-43 requirements of Canadian bacon have not yet been made public, negotiations have already entered preliminary stages, and it seems probable that export requirements for this commodity will continue to remain very substantial. Even under the present rate of exports, hog production is insufficient to satisfy fully both overseas and domestic requirements.

Recent figures on cheese production indicate that there should be little difficulty filling the current overseas contract of 125 million pounds. The production increase in the first half of 1942 was over 33 million pounds, while export requirements for 1942-43 are only 13 million pounds greater than in 1940-1941.

Shipments of dried eggs also continue to go forward in scheduled volume, under the direction of the Special Products Board. Existing contracts for 45 million dozen run to the end of 1942.

Present indications are, therefore, that the United Kingdom will continue to be the largest customer for Canadian farm product exports, and her requirements will continue largely along present lines, and in quantities sufficient to take present agricultural productive capacity.

## Cause For Pride

**Russian Doctors Are Doing Amazing Work In Field Hospitals**

So successful has become the work of Red army hospitals that 70 per cent. of the wounded men who enter them are later discharged fit for active duty, according to "Information Bulletin," issued from the Soviet embassy at Washington. The Russians point proudly to their progress in the treatment of skull wounds, which caused 75 per cent. fatalities in the First Great War, and to the development of better methods of dealing with shock.

Praise is given to the heroism of Red army doctors in the field. The case of Prof. Alexander Vishnevski, well-known surgeon, is cited. This doctor has performed more than 400 difficult operations in field hospitals. "During one operation, the patient," says the Bulletin, "while on the operating table was struck in the leg by a machine-gun bullet from an enemy plane. Vishnevski completed one operation and proceeded immediately to the second—extracting a bullet within one minute after it had struck."

Another Soviet doctor, Surgeon Spasski, was operating on a wounded soldier for a hip wound when the patient "complained of severe pain and a feeling of heaviness in the wound. The surgeon discovered an unexploded 37 millimeter anti-tank shell imbedded in the flesh and successfully extracted it."—Regina Leader-Post.

## Many Other Things

**People Learning Civilization Not Made Solely By Material Comforts**

Who ever thought, away back in times of peace, that a day would come when this country would find itself with a shortage in beef? Yet here that very thing is upon us, all our millions of acres of land notwithstanding, and all our barns filled with hay and our bins bulging with grains. It is one thing to find ourselves short of sugar, or of tea and coffee and gasoline, things which we don't produce here, but to think of beef and butter! There was a day when we spoke of ourselves as the "world's granary," made the changes ring at our banquet about our "inexhaustible resources." Remember? Well, if humility be the beginning of wisdom, as somebody has said it is, we will be well rid of the smugness. Civilization doesn't consist of lots of beef and butter, nor of pride in "inexhaustible resources," nor of shiny motor cars. There are other things.—Ottawa Journal.

## OLDEST JOURNAL

A newspaper in China has been in uninterrupted publication for 1,000 years. Fancy having a subscriber write in: "This is the position you took in 1066 and all that!"—Edmonton Journal.

## Making Of A Lancaster

**British Company Produced Famous Bomber In Spite Of Regulations**

Of all the huge British bombers which are scourging Germany, the Lancaster is probably the finest. Although we have read the views of Canadian airmen that the Halifax is their preference, The British Air Ministry thinks so much of the Lancaster, however, that one has been flown over to Canada and the United States for the inspection of airmen. It has been in Toronto and is now in Washington.

Yet, by rights, the Lancaster ought never to have been built at all. Its designers were R. H. Dobson, managing director of the A. V. Roe Company, of Manchester, and Roy Chadwick, chief designer, who started with Mr. Roe when he began making planes 30 years ago. Other well-known planes they have created are the Anson and the Manchester, also big bombers whose names are now familiar to the public.

It was in the nearby city of Lancaster that the plane of that name was developed. The Roe Company was making big bombers which required a certain type of twin-engine. There seemed likely to be a shortage of engines for these planes, so Messrs. Dobson and Chadwick started to think up a new type of bomber for which they could design a new type of engine which could be produced in mass quantities. The catch in this venture was that nobody was allowed to make new engines or new types of planes without a permit from the Ministry for Air, after their experts had pondered the specifications and judged their probable performances. But Dobson and Chadwick wouldn't wait for the roundabout ways of red tape to give them permission. They redesigned their twin-engine into a four, revamped the fuselage and made a few other changes. A minimum of tool revisions and drawings were required, and the result was that the Lancaster was produced, tested and found triumphant.

Not until then did they inform the Air Ministry about it, and so delighted were the officials with the performance that they didn't even reprimand the A. V. Roe Company for breaking the regulations!—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

## Kept His Promise

**But Noted Playwright Had His Own Ideas About It**

Ferenc Molnar, the playwright, had a disagreement with a noted director and stopped speaking to him. An intermediary finally induced Molnar to relent. "Tonight, when you go to your favorite restaurant, the director will approach your table and say 'Hello,'" the intermediary arranged. "Then you are to tell him, 'Sit down.' Have I your promise that you'll do that?" Molnar promised. But the director boasted, prematurely, that he and Molnar again were friends. The playwright heard of this. And that night, when, in accordance with the arrangements, the director approached his table and said, "Hello," Molnar kept his promise and said, "Sit down," but he pointed to an empty table on the other side of the room.

## PRIVATELY OWNED

Located in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Island of Anticosti is two and one-half times the size of the state of Rhode Island, and has been privately owned for 260 years.

## Many Canadians In R.A.F. Squadrons



In many Royal Air Force squadrons overseas will be found groups of Canadians, graduates of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. Here is a typical group with an R.A.F. fighter squadron. They are, from left to right: P.O. R. A. Dunn of Lyons Brook and Picton, N.S.; Flt. Serg. F. S. Marsh of Montreal; Flt. Serg. Bill Sanders of Headingley, Man.; Flt. Serg. Bill Hane of Charlottetown, N.S.; Flt. Serg. A. E. Ingram of St. John, N.B.; and Squadron Leader Thornton Brown of the R.A.F. Also with this squadron, but on leave when the picture was taken, is Flt. Serg. Ridley of Winnipeg.

## Saves Shipping Space

**Less Space In Ships Required By Dehydrating Foods**

In the conservation of shipping space, food dehydration (extraction of water and moisture) processes are playing an important part. Thirty dozen eggs in shell require 2½ cubic feet of shipping space, where the same quantity of powdered eggs take only one-half a cubic foot. Eleven pounds of whole milk make one pound of dried milk. One pound of dried vegetables equals 10 pounds of the fresh product. Concentrated orange juice is one-sixth to one-tenth the volume of natural fruit juice.

Meat has now been added to the U.S. food products which can be successfully dehydrated for shipment abroad under the Lend-Lease, and for other war purposes. Through dehydration, the final product occupies roughly about one-half of the volume and weighs about one-fourth as much as raw lean meat. Research has shown that dehydrated beef after being soaked in water can be made into croquettes, meat loaves, and meat pies. A coarse grinding gives a product suitable for stew. Dried whole eggs are adapted for use in cakes, doughnuts, pancake flour, and noodles. They can be whipped into an omelette or even scrambled.

## Benefit To Both

President Of Mexico Hopes For Diplomatic Relations With Canada

President Avila Camacho has expressed the hope that diplomatic relations may be established soon between Canada and Mexico. It was reported by the newspaper El Nacional.

The president, speaking to Canadian and United States officials who went to Mexico to inaugurate a plane service of the American Air Lines from New York, said both countries would benefit greatly by an exchange of diplomatic missions.

Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, Canadian minister of trade and commerce, made the inaugural flight as a goodwill gesture.

## Rare Substance

**Discover Cheap Method For Making Vitamin B-2**

A rare sugar, which until recently cost \$18,000 a pound and is needed to make vitamin B-2, now can be had in almost unlimited quantities from the liquor waste of American paper mills.

The sugar is D-ribose. The waste is sulfite liquor. Just a small fraction of the liquor now poured into streams will supply the world with all of this sugar it needs for all now-known purposes.

The report was made to the American Chemical Society by Dr. Jonas Kamlet of the Miles Laboratories, New York.

B-2, also named riboflavin, is one of the three substances now added to white flour. The others are B-1 and iron. Human beings need about two grams of B-2 daily. Eye and mouth troubles are a penalty of too little.

For addition to bread, the B-2 has to be synthesized. But it has been one of the most difficult of all vitamins to make artificially chiefly because of scarcity of the D-ribose sugar.

A Swedish process produces a low cost ordinary baker's yeast from the paper mill sulfite liquors. This yeast is the source of the rare sugar. Dr. Kamlet credited the U.S. bureau of standards with the discovery that the sugar could be isolated from the yeast.

## Make Yourself Welcome

**Hostess Appreciates If Guests Take Their Ration Cards**

"Bring your tea coffee and sugar with you" should be a motto adopted by all Canadians these days. Suitcases are not enough to go visiting with—ration cards should be taken along, too, if the visit is to last longer than a couple of days. Weekend guests will be doubly welcome if they bring a small contribution of sugar, tea and coffee from their own supplies to add to their host's supplies.

## Not Member Of Family

**Fish Called Yellow Pickerel Has No Right To Name**

The names of most of our fish were given them by the first English-speaking settlers to this continent, according to J. R. Dymond, of the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto. They sometimes wrongly applied Old World names to New World fish. In the case of the pike they made no mistake because the same fish occurs from England right across northern Europe, Asia and North America. This long, slim fish with the flattened, beak-like snout and back fin placed just in front of the tail fin was the first fish called pike and the only one with any right to that name.

The word "pickerel" means a little pike. There are at least two members of the pike family in eastern North America that never grow more than a foot or fifteen inches in length that are rightly called pickerel. But the fish usually called "yellow pickerel" has no right to the name pickerel because it does not belong to the pike family. It is a long, slender member of the perch family and has the same spiny fins as the common perch. It is properly called, "pike-perch."

Whatever name is used, the pike and pike-perch, will continue to attract the angler and trencherman.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

## Award For Flt. Sergeant

**Coolness And Marksmanship Bring Him Distinguished Flying Medal**

Flight Sergeant Thomas Oswald McIlquham, the silent Scot from Carlton Place, Ont., whose coolness and marksmanship from his seat in the rear turret of a giant Halifax bomber brought down one of Germany's deadliest fighters, a Focke-Wulf 190, during the 1,000-bomber raid on Cologne last May, and who a month later damaged a ME-109 so severely that it was probably destroyed, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal.

## PINT-SIZED PARROTS

**Budgie Can Sing And Talk And Is Very Curious**

A little fellow with a big capacity for mischief is fast becoming one of America's favorite pet birds. He can't sing as well as a canary, and he can't talk as well as a parrot, but because he can do a bit of both, the budgerigar makes a hit everywhere. And as far as fine feathers making fine birds goes, the budgie can't complain. With his green and black striped back, neat yellow waistcoat, long blue-black tail and brilliant side-whiskers, he can look coy, solemn, happy or angry with the finesse of an experienced actor.

Some bird fanciers swear the budgie has everything the parrot has except the faculty of taking a finger off at the knuckle every time he decides to nibble, and the ability to clip the pictures off the wall, tear down the drapes and create general bedlam whenever he takes it into his head to fly.

Teaching these pint-sized parrots to talk is a simple matter. You get them tame enough to perch in your hand, and then repeat over and over, "There'll Always Be An England" or some such pet phrase.

If you are patient enough and repeat the line often enough, in a week ... or perhaps a month, the bird will one day perk up his head, fix a beady eye on you, and say in tones not unlike Donald Duck's: "There'll Always Be An England."

Swell! From then on you hear nothing but "There'll Always Be An England." He squawks it, warbles it, chatters it and chatters it from the crack of dawn until sometime after the last lights go out at night.

But after a week or so you get tired of hearing the same old thing all the time so you decide to add to your bird's vocabulary. So once again you take the little fellow in hand and talk into his ear. This time it is: "Britannia Rules the Waves."

Again the results are remarkable and in a few days, weeks or months, depending up his intelligence, you have him rattling off the new line. All goes well then for a few days, and you hear little else except "Britannia Rules the Waves" ... until the bird suddenly remembers his previous lesson. Then he swells up with pride and decides to air both at once. Then you have variety.

"There'll always be the waves," he cracks out. "Britannia rules England. Waves rule England. Waves rule Britannia."

And about this time the bird has discovered that his name is Toni, so he adds: "Toni rules the waves. There'll always be a Toni, Britannia rules Toni." And so on, ad infinitum.

The budgie's biggest enemy is his own curiosity. Everything from the business end of the vacuum cleaner to the meat grinder and the flicker of the dinner table candles, comes in for his close scrutiny. This fact may make life for the budgie more interesting, but it also tends to make it short.

## FURTHER INCREASE

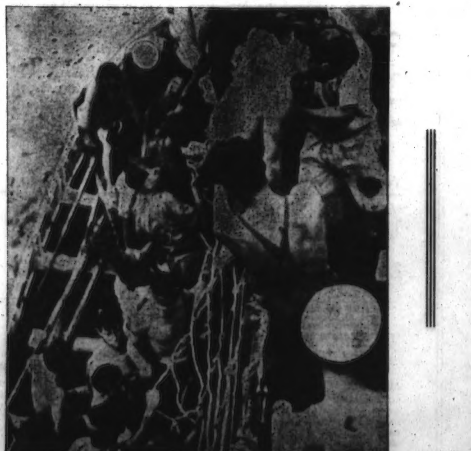
Air mail and express carried by the Trans-Canada Airlines showed further increases in July, according to the report of O. T. Larson, vice-president. Passenger traffic declined slightly, from 10,317 in June to 9,440, but the indications are that travel was heavier in August.

Condensed milk is preferred to bottle cream in Alaska, and cafes there place the can, with two holes punched in the top, on the table.

## Downed Bomber Crew Is Rescued By British Destroyer



Airmen survivors of an R.A.F. Sunderland flying boat, stranded at sea in their inflated rubber life rafts, are shown, left, as they waited rescue by the lifeboat of a British destroyer which can be seen approaching them. The school of little rubber dinghies was spotted by the patrolling destroyer's lookout, and rescue was soon made. At right, the men are pictured clambering up the side of the destroyer, which had dispatched a lifeboat to pick them up.







## Enjoy Its Robust Flavor

POSTUM is a grand beverage for meal-time or bedtime. Its flavor is delicious and satisfying.

Postum contains no caffeine or tannin to upset nerves or stomach. It's a safe beverage for adults and children alike. And there's no waste or fuss because you prepare Postum right in the cup, quickly and easily. Postum is economical and helps save on sugar.

THAT POSTUM IS CERTAINLY GRAND. EVER SINCE WE SWITCHED TO POSTUM WE BOTH FEEL BETTER, SLEEP BETTER AND OUR WORK BETTER!



**POSTUM**

4 OZ. SIZE MAKES 50 CUPS 8 OZ. SIZE MAKES 100

## MRS. MINIVER

Adapted From The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture  
By HALSEY RAINES

Not even the constant procession of German bombers could stop Lady Beldon's annual flower show. It was mounted, with the usual peacetime grandeur, at Beldon Hall, with everyone in the village, great and small, playing a part. On a long, low platform the most eminent Glee Club talent of the county provided the supplementary entertainment.

The great event of the afternoon, of course, was the judging for the prize rose, which would earn the reward of Lady Beldon's Challenge Cup. This was the business closest to the elderly donor's heart. Each year she had put up the cup, staked her silver trophy against the field, and automatically captured the prize. Competition was sporadic and excessively mediocre. There were those, too, who said the judges would sooner have tried to swim the length of the Thames than vote against Lady Beldon's entry, and risk her volcanic wrath. Today, however, the handsome, luxuriant flower entered by Stationmaster Ballard and christened "the Mrs. Miniver," had excited involuntary tribute from almost all those who inspected it.

When the slip of paper announcing the judges' will had been brought to Lady Beldon, she covertly looked at it and read: First Prize, Silver Cup, Lady Beldon. Second Prize, Certificate of Merit, James Ballard.

Her eyes flashing triumph, Lady

Beldon handed the paper to Vin, who was standing by. "Congratulations! I'm not a bit surprised," he said dryly. Mrs. Miniver looked at the paper, which Vin had passed on. "This is really important to you, isn't it?" she said.

"Yes," admitted Lady Beldon. "It's stupid of me but there it is. I've won that cup for as long as I can remember."

"Mr. Ballard was fully keen about his entry," said Mrs. Miniver with deliberation. "Well, he had his chance!"

Lady Beldon rather sharply answered over to the awards table, and regarded with leonine gaze the two vacuous-faced men who were seated at the end of the judges' chairs. They turned nervously as she approached them. Mrs. Miniver, glancing over, felt that for once she and Lady Beldon had exactly the same thoughts.

The prizes for chrysanthemums, peonies and asters had been distributed, when the Beldon Hall butler came hurrying over with a long face. "Mr. Foley just called, m'lady," he whispered. "He says there's an air raid attack in force."

"Tell Foley to stick to the phone and give me good warning," answered Lady Beldon, much as if she had been saying: "Two with cream."

She drew herself erect, and announced. "And now, ladies and gentlemen, we come to the final award, the Challenge Cup for the best rose grown in the village during the past year." The crowd was quiet and expectant. Lady Beldon found herself unable to avoid focusing her gaze on Mr. Ballard. He was dressed in Sunday best, with face flushed, as tense and excited as a schoolboy awaiting the result of his finals.

An air raid might be in the offing, but there was a miniature battle going on inside Lady Beldon's mind. She had reached her own decision about the merits of the respective roses some time before, but hadn't had the courage to do anything about it, until that last look at Ballard. Now she craved the paper in her hand and said:

"First prize, the silver cup, goes to Mr. James Ballard, our popular stationmaster."

After a moment of incredulous silence a great burst of cheering came from the crowd. Lady Beldon looked hurt, then continued: "Second prize, certificate of merit goes to me."

After another moment of silence, the audience caught the dramatic meaning of the event, and broke out in a veritable fury of cheers and handclapping. In her palmiest days of easily scored victories, Lady Beldon had never received one-fourth such a tribute. Her eyes became misty, as she lifted a hand.

"I don't say I'm not disappointed," she said. "But if I had to lose there's no man I'd sooner lose to than James Ballard. He's a man of spirit. Now I'm sorry to disturb the harmony of the proceedings, but I understand some readers are on the way. It would be best to return home."

With Lady Beldon left safely in her own shelter, Mrs. Miniver hurried with Carol and Vin to the air field.

### LOST IN ACTION

The youngest rating aboard H.M.C.S. Assiniboine, Ordinary Seaman Kenneth Watson, was the only Canadian lost when the Canadian destroyer rammed and sunk a German U-boat after a spirited close range battle. He is pictured on the destroyer. Watson hailed from Revelstoke, B.C.

Bravely Carol parted from her boyish husband, while he tore across the field to join his squadron. Guns from afar were barking ominously, and dusk was being swallowed up by an early darkness, as Mrs. Miniver started with Carol on the last lap toward home.

"I wish I could go faster," she said, "but it's so dark."

With roaring, terrifying abruptness a host of planes seemed to emerge in the sky. A bomb crashed to earth, then another, then a whole devastating succession.

"Perhaps we should stop and put out the lights," said Mrs. Miniver. She drew up at the side of the road, as the whole fury in the heavens seemed to centre about that spot of ground. The din was incessant, the danger terrible and mounting, but neither woman gave any sign of flinching. As a diving plane let loose a hail of machine-gun bullets, which sprayed around the car, Mrs. Miniver screamed. Then she saw fire rising from the village in the background. In another few minutes, as the vortex of the fighting shifted away from them, she turned to take Carol's hand. The girl was limp and inert; a trickle of blood was running across her face.

The organ of the village church was playing softly as the parishioners filed inside. Vin looked years older. A spasm of pain shot across his face as he looked at Lady Beldon, across the aisle, and thought of the days when she had not been there alone. Mrs. Miniver glanced down and placed a hand over her son's.

"Often after some great disaster," said the vicar slowly, "the survivors meet together with hearts bowed down, wondering how they can face the future. I look into your faces and I know this is not the case of anyone here. War has broken the peace of centuries in this quiet corner of England, where death cannot strike without robbing us all of a friend. We have lost one close to this church, close to our affections—James Ballard, stationmaster and bell-ringer—and the proud winner only an hour before his death of the Beldon Cup for his beautiful Miniver rose."

He paused, and seemed striving to control any quiver in his own voice. His eyes were fixed on the Miniver rose he held out.

"All our hearts go out in sympathy to the two families who share the cruel loss of a young girl married at this altar only two weeks ago." Again he paused, and looked upward. "The homes of many of us have been destroyed, the lives of young and old taken, yet we gather here, those who have been spared, to worship God as our ancestors for a thousand years have worshipped him under this roof."

"I shall now read from Psalm Ninety-One:

"I will say of the Lord, He is my refuge and my fortress. My God, in Him will I trust. Surely He shall deliver me from the snare of the fowler, and from the noisome pestilence. Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night; nor for the arrow that flieth by day; nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness; nor for the destruction that wasteth at noonday. His truth shall be thy shield and buckler."

He closed his book. The organist struck a preliminary chord, and the congregation rose as one. For generations the men and women and children of the village had sung the devout strains of "Oh God, Our Help in Ages Past," but never with such intense and united significance. As the voices rang out, a great beam of sunlight came through a jagged hole in the roof, and covered the worshippers in a glow of yellow radiance.

(The End)

Birch oil is taking the place of synthetic wintergreen oil used in drugs, disinfectants, insect powders, candies and chewing gum.

Scientists estimate Prussian amber to be 40,000,000 years old.

### "MIDDLE-AGE" WOMEN (38-52)

NEED THIS ADVICE!!  
If you're restless, nervous, suffer hot flashes, insomnia, try Lydia E. Pinkham's Women's Compound. Made especially for women. Samples of Compound free. Write to: Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

### SMILE AWHILE

#### Had The Answers

"Papa," said little Mary, as they prepared to rise from the supper table. "I have a riddle I want to ask you."

"Go right ahead," said her fond daddy.

"Well," said little Mary. "It's about a woman who got married four times. The first time she married a musician. The second time she married an actor. The third husband was a preacher. And the fourth husband was an undertaker. Now, why did she marry them in that order?"

"I give up," said her father. "Why did she?"

And little Mary danced around and sang:

"One for the money; two for the show; three to get ready, and four to go."

"What did your father say about you smashing up his car?"

"Well, I leave out the swear words!"

"Certainly!"

"Then he didn't say anything."

Salesman—Mr. afraid, sir, we can't deliver this order until your old account is paid up.

Customer—Oh, very well; cancel it.

"I can't think of waiting that long."

"That's a fine girl you've married," said the old friend.

"Yes," said the angler absent-mindedly, "but you should have seen the one that got away."

First Motorist—I love the beauties of the countryside.

Second Motorist—So do I. Here's one coming now; let's give her a lift.

"Why are you crying?"

"Father called mother a waddling goose."

"Well?"

"Mother called father a stupid ass."

"But why are you crying?"

"Well, what am I?"

Little Girl—I know something I won't tell.

Daddy—Never mind, child. You will get over that when you're a little older.

Scene: A service canteen in Glasgow. Lady attendant behind counter to American soldier drinking coffee:

"And how do you like our Scottish lassies, mister?"

American soldier: "Sister, in the States we bury our dead."

Lady Attendant (with astonishment): "My, they didn't harm you much when they dug you up."

### HOME SERVICE

WRITING LETTERS CAN BE MADE EASY



"Oh, Why Can't I Write Well?"

"We're me!" you think. "I try so hard, I use up so much paper, and I just know he'll be bored to death with my letters!"

But wait a minute. Are you sure he'll be bored? Your news may not be much, but he'll love reading it if it's told right—and you can easily tell it right.

Don't just line up facts in little blunt sentences: "Henry and Midge called for us. He drove his old car. We went to the movies."

Pick the high spots and dress them up: "Henry drove up in his car with a HORRIBLE clanking noise. Midge was so embarrassed."

Another trick is to use the exact word, the "picture phrase." Not a "very good" speech, but "deeply moving" or "inspiring."

As you read your letter over, comb out grammar snarls—easy to find when you know how! "I laid down to sleep" corrects to "I lay down." "Different than" becomes "different from."

Our 32-page booklet has correct forms for complete grammar mistakes; suggests topics for friendly letters; helps you find vivid words and phrases for everyday thoughts. Has 40 correct model letters—including business, friendly, social.

Send 15c in coins for your copy of "Good Letter-Writing Made Easy" to Home Service Dept., Winnipeg News-Paper Union, 175 McDermott Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your name, address, and the name of booklet.



### NO RESERVE LOG STOCKS

British Columbia has practically no log stocks in reserve. Lands Minister Gray said, although usually at this time of year there are between 200,000 and 300,000,000 feet of logs in the water awaiting shipment. He said the situation was due to labor shortage.

### SEES THROUGH SOLIDS

An inventor in Sydney, N.S.W., who claims to be able to see through solid objects 12 feet thick, has submitted his device to the New South Wales section of the army invention directorate who said the invention was "on the right track."

### CANADA'S MINERALS

There are many known deposits of minerals in Canada, some of them of immense value. Amber, bentonite, corundum, diatomite, feldspar, graphite, mica and phosphate rock are among these.

### Had Thrilling Sea Trip

Unskilled Crew Sailed Schooner From Solomon Islands To Australia.

A thrilling story of war and sea adventure was told by four members of an unskilled crew of 11 when they reached Auckland, New Zealand. They are the Rev. E. C. Leadley, Dr. A. G. Rutter, Miss E. Harkness and Miss V. Cannon. Fleeing the Japanese, they sailed a 10-ton schooner 1,000 miles from the Solomon Islands to Mackay, Australia. The only one who knew anything of seamanship was a cripple who had been a sailor 30 years before. In the party were five men and six women.

A housewife walks through eight miles a day during her ordinary domestic duties.

Greek sculpture and architecture have survived 25 centuries.

### DID YOU KNOW THAT:



A tree can grow without putting its roots in the ground? This one did when a seed fell on a dead tree, sprouted ten feet from the ground, and now stands 75 feet tall in Stanley Park at Vancouver, B.C. This picture is from the movie "Did You Know That?" by Associated Screen Studios.

### X-X OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE X-X

No. 4795

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12			13					14		
15			16				17	18		
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49			50	51				52	53	
54										55
56										57

<b>HORIZONTAL</b>	<b>VERTICAL</b>
1 Grampus	42 Genus of snakes
43 Charge against another's property	55 To be mistaken
9 Poisonous snake	56 Heals
12 Golf term	57 Female sheep
14 Hawaiian dish	44 Unblinking
15 Fetter	45 Harmless North American snake
17 To reconnoiter	46 Harmless North American snake
19 Dead organ	47 Bishop
20 South American armadillo	48 American author
21 Sealed covering	49 Unlucky
22 Pretext	50 Born
23 Path	
24 Barren	
30 Brother of Odin	
31 Goat	
32 Sylvan demigod	
33 Carpet	
34 Symbol for actinium	
35 To portend	
37 Digging tool	
38 Briefcase	

1 Four	25 To escape	41 Figurative use of a word	58 Cost
2 Loss hope	26 To discourage	42 Private snappers	59 Greek letter
3 To the left	27 Private	43 Arabian	
4 French coin	28 Arabian	44 Automatic	
5 Young horse	29 To escape	45 French	
6 Colloquial: droll fellow	30 To escape	46 French	
7 Turned to one side	31 To escape	47 Tapestry	
8 Turned to one side	32 To escape	48 Insect	
9 Turned to one side	33 To escape	49 Abhors	
10 Turned to one side	34 To escape	50 Abhors	
11 Turned to one side	35 To escape	51 Abhors	
12 Turned to one side	36 To escape	52 Abhors	
13 Turned to one side	37 To escape	53 Abhors	
14 Turned to one side	38 To escape	54 Abhors	
15 Turned to one side	39 To escape	55 Abhors	
16 Turned to one side	40 To escape	56 Abhors	
17 Turned to one side	41 To escape	57 Abhors	
18 Turned to one side	42 To escape	58 Abhors	
19 Turned to one side	43 To escape	59 Abhors	
20 Turned to one side	44 To escape	60 Abhors	



Inside INFORMATION

Inside all Burgess Batteries is much more of the active electric energy-producing materials than in other makes. That's why Burgess Batteries last longer and save you money.

ASK FOR BURGESS BATTERIES With the Black and White Strip

## Irma Times

Published every Friday by the  
Times Publishers, Irma, Alberta  
E. W. CARTER, Local Editor

RAIL PRESIDENT MAKES  
VICTORY LOAN APPEAL

Montreal, October 13—Calling on men and women in the employ of the Canadian National Railways to subscribe generously to the Third Victory Loan and by so doing to exceed their excellent record established in the second Victory loan, R. C. Vaughan, chairman and president of the National Railways System has prepared a special message for distribution to all employees in Canada.

In his message to the staff Mr. Vaughan says: "The new Victory Loan subscription is about to open. In deciding how much we can subscribe let us all keep in mind the fact that Canada is in the fourth year of the greatest war in all history—a war different from all other wars fought during the last thousand years. It is not only a war of armies and munitions, it is a death struggle with our freedom at stake. We, as Canadians, apart from all other considerations are in this war to save ourselves.

"Let us remember this. In countries occupied by the Nazis the victims of aggression have no need to worry about loss of luxuries and standards of living. These have long since gone from them. They worry about getting enough to eat and about the firing squads. Those who would not work and co-operate to save their country now labor under armed guards for the enemy war machine. One and all they are slaves of the so-called 'New Order'.

"It could happen here. Canada needs every dollar we can spare to fight this war for our freedom.

WHAT IT TAKES  
TO BE A FARMER

After living on a farm for over 40 years and trying to do everything from teaching a calf to drink milk from a pail to telling a county agricultural agent how to make straight corn rows, I have concluded that if a man was to be an unqualified success at farming he must know quite a few things and among them are these: He must know what time of the moon to plant his crops; how and when to cultivate them; how to kill potato bugs, chicken lice, and mites, hog lice, hog itch, mange, ring worms, round worms, and cabbage worms; he must know how to feed calves and what to do after he has fed them too much; he must know what to do for a lame cow or horse with a sore ear, or a chicken with the pips, he must know how to go to bed after a midnight party and get up smiling at 5 o'clock the next morning; he must know how to make younger pigs bigger; cows to give more milk on less feed, he must know the vitamin content of a bale of hay and the bacteria count of a drop of milk; he must be able to smile when the wind comes and blows the caps off his stooks and the rain drenches them with nice soft water; he must know how to pull a pump from a 65 foot well when it is 30 below and put a new leather in it, he must know how to build a hayrack, fix a harness, thread a bolt, change the oil in a tractor, clean seed grain, handle a hired man who has been out all night and comes in the next morning with a defrosted look on his face, he must be able at this time of year to greet all the candidates for public office, tell them all that he is going to do to support them and then go to the polls and do as he darn pleases; he must do a thousand and one more things than this and then find a way to thresh his grain and make 60 acres of alfalfa hay when it rains every other day. After a farmer has learned all these things in 50 or more years someone comes along and asks him to join a golf club that he may keep his muscles supple or the Rotary Club to get acquainted with "the boys"—Bill Schilling in Northfield Independent.

Dust is easily removed from any reed furniture when a hose is used. Set furniture on the lawn when the sun is shining and play the hose on it.

FOR SALE—1936 Chevrolet panel delivery, in good condition, good tires.—See Mrs. B. R. Davis, Kinross, Alta. 7-14-c

## World of Wheat

by H. C. L. Strange  
Director of the Searle Grain Co.  
—FOR LADIES ONLY—

This "World of Wheat" article is for farm women and girls only. Men can pass it by.

Wool is becoming quite scarce and will become more scarce as time goes on, yet farm women desire to continue knitting the many articles for the use of their families and they certainly also wish to continue knitting for soldiers, sailors and airmen in Canada and overseas.

Here is a simple solution. Ladies! Spin your own woolen yarns from wool from sheep in your own district. It is much simpler than people think. The craft of washing and spinning wool is quickly learned. The modern inexpensive hand carding mill and spinning wheel are most efficient and take the hard work out of this most ancient of all household arts. In almost every district there will be found a worthy grandmother who will be delighted to extend to other farm women her knowledge of the interesting and useful art of spinning.

These homespun wools can easily be dyed, too, in attractive and fast colors.

I have seen some splendid work done on these modern machines and a multitude of useful and beautiful articles knitted from homespun yarns.

MEN NEEDED FOR  
LUMBER CAMPS

The department of Munitions and Supply, Ottawa, has declared Lumber and Logging as an essential industry, and are requiring more lumber this coming season than before and requesting all mills to produce as much as they can.

The Atlas Lumber Company Limited, an affiliate of Alberta Lumber Company Limited will operate two mills in the Rocky Mountain House district beginning to saw immediately and will continue until the middle of March.

These mills are of the latest modern design, powered with Diesel engines. They have erected a new prefabricated camp which is fully insulated against the cold and is electric lighted. Good bunk houses and dining room with a good cook will be provided.

In the new system of logging, the tree in full length will be hauled to the mill by a Caterpillar Tractor and then sawn into log lengths.

Employment will be given to about 200 men in getting out this lumber. See the local lumber yard manager, for further information.



Making way for Canada's new Victory Loan shows, the thrill-packed "Green Hornet" program will now be heard at 9:30 p.m. on Wednesdays for the next few weeks, (two and a half hours later than usual). Each episode reveals underworld rackets and law-breakers within the law, with the youthful newspaper publisher Britt Reid as the crusading central character. Concealing himself as the Green Hornet, and with the aid of his valet and chauffeur Cato, his exciting errands on behalf of justice provide thrills for young and old. After November 4th, the Green Hornet will be heard at the usual time.

To boost Canada's Fall Victory Loan over the top, a brand-new All-Star Variety Show takes the airwaves every Wednesday evening at 7:00.

Sixty minutes of fast-moving fun and pleasure, these broadcasts will hit a new high in entertainment-value of an unusual kind. Be on the look-out for the Victory Loan shows—and buy a Victory Bond.



The Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada  
offers for public subscription

**\$750,000,000**

**THIRD**

## VICTORY LOAN

Dated and bearing interest from 1st November 1942, and offered in two maturities, the choice of which is optional with the subscriber, as follows:

Fourteen-year  
**3% Bonds**  
**Due 1st November 1956**  
PAYABLE AT MATURITY AT 101%

Callable at 101% in or after 1953  
Interest payable 1st May and November  
Bearer denominations,  
\$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$25,000

**Issue Price: 100%,**  
yielding 3.06% to maturity

Three and one-half year  
**1½% Bonds**  
**Due 1st May 1946**  
PAYABLE AT MATURITY AT 100%

Non-callable to maturity  
Interest payable 1st May and November  
Bearer denominations,  
\$1,000, \$5,000, \$25,000, \$100,000

**Issue Price: 100%,**  
yielding 1.75% to maturity

Principal and interest payable in lawful money of Canada; the principal at any agency of the Bank of Canada and the interest semi-annually, without charge, at any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank.

Bonds may be registered as to principal or as to principal and interest, as detailed in the Official Prospectus, through any agency of the Bank of Canada.

Subscriptions for either or both maturities of the loan may be paid in full at the time of application at the issue price in each case without accrued interest. Bearer bonds with coupons will be available for prompt delivery. Subscriptions may also be made payable by instalments, plus accrued interest, as follows—

10% on application: 10% on 1st December 1942; 10% on 2nd January 1943;  
10% on 1st February 1943; 10% on 1st March 1943;  
10.67% on the 3% bonds OR 10.30% on the 1½% bonds, on 1st April 1943.

The last payment on 1st April 1943, covers the final payment of principal, plus .67 of 1% in the case of the 3% bonds and .30 of 1% in the case of the 1½% bonds representing accrued interest from 1st November 1942, to the due dates of the respective instalments.

The Minister of Finance reserves the right to accept or to allot the whole or any part of the amount of this loan subscribed for either or both maturities if total subscriptions are in excess of \$750,000,000.

The proceeds of this loan will be used by the Government to finance expenditures for war purposes.

Subscriptions may be made through any Victory Loan Salesman, the National War Finance Committee or any representative thereof, any branch in Canada of any Chartered Bank, or any authorized Savings Bank, Trust or Loan Company, from whom may be obtained application forms and copies of the Official Prospectus containing complete details of the loan.

The lists will open on 19th October 1942, and will close on or about 7th November 1942, with or without notice, at the discretion of the Minister of Finance.

Department of Finance,  
Ottawa, 16th October 1942.

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**Work - Save - Lend - For Victory**



# VICTORY LOAN DRIVE FOR \$750,000,000 OPENS MONDAY



## We will push on to Victory!

WHEN FRANCE FELL, and Britain stood with her back to the wall, one strong jaw jutted out, and the grip of one clenched fist shook the Empire.

It was Churchill hurling Britain's fight across the channel. *Quit? Never! Fight?* ... Yes, through the hell of adversity till victory is won.

Today Canadians face challenge after challenge with the same unconquerable spirit. Today we are asked to do without so that our fighting men will have everything they need—when they smash straight into the heart of enemy defences.

Canada's ringing answer to this latest challenge will be:

"Yes, we'll fight with the last ounce of our strength, and the last dollar we can earn and save."

Canada's Victory Loan drive opens Monday. Canada's Victory Loan representative will ask for your answer soon. Will it be "No, I do not choose to do my part?"

Or will it be "Yes! Yes! Yes! I will buy Victory Bonds! I will lend all my support to help make victory sure."

You will be laying up for yourself the best of all investments—VICTORY BONDS are backed by all the resources of the Dominion of Canada; they yield a fair rate of interest; you can borrow against them; and they are readily salable when you need the cash.



WEAR YOUR  
COMMANDO  
DAGGER

It is a symbol indicating  
that you have bought  
the new Victory Bonds.

### HOW TO BUY

Give your order to the  
Victory Loan salesmen who  
call on you. Or place it in  
the hands of any branch of  
any bank, or give it to any  
trust company. Or send it  
to your local Victory Loan  
Headquarters! Or you can  
authorize your employer to  
start a regular payroll-savings  
plan for you. Bonds  
may be bought in denominations  
of \$50, \$100, \$500,  
\$1000 and larger. Salesmen,  
bank, trust company or your  
local Victory Loan Headquarters  
will be glad to give  
you every assistance in making  
out your order form.

NOTHING MATTERS NOW BUT VICTORY... Buy THE NEW VICTORY BONDS

PL-32

NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

## Viking Items

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Horton spent Tuesday in Edmonton.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Green and son Jackie of Edmonton were the guests of friends here over the Thanksgiving holiday.

Mrs. A. Gray is down from Edmonton visiting with her sister, Mrs. Geo. Robinson during the harvest season.

Among the high school students working with threshing crews this week are Bob Brown, Don Rollins, Junior Broughton and Bob Thunell.

Saturday, October 17th, is Cadet Apple Day in Viking. Buy apples in support of the Cadet work.

The Viking C.W.L. have changed the date of their sale of work, etc. from November 7 to November 14. All interested please note the change in date.

J. L. Dodds, former C.N.R. agent here, took occasion to pay a hurried visit between trains on Saturday from his duties at Stettler and renewed old friendships.

George Ross was over from Donalds to spend the Thanksgiving holiday here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ross. George is the manager of the Alberta Lumber Yard at that point.

The teachers in the Holden school division, and the teachers of the Viking schools are attending the annual convention in Edmonton on Thursday and Friday of this week.

Word has been received by Mr. and Mrs. Jas. C. Hennessy that a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Rhonagan in the Turner Valley hospital, on October 3rd. Mother and son doing well. Mrs. Rhonagan is the former Miss Eileen Hennessy, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hennessy. Grandpa James is carrying his new honors quite well they say.

Signs of "V for Victory" for the Allies still come to light in the vegetable kingdom. This week E. W. Johns brought into this office two cabbages on one stem, the two small stems making a perfect V. As A. G. Bird says in his articles "Food for Victory" nature is sure doing her part this year.

After the rehearsal last Sunday, the United Church choir was organized with Mrs. Howells as president, and Miss Lorraine Brown, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Wm. Elliott, is director. The choir meets every Sunday at 12:15 noon for practice, and all wishing to join the choir are given a cordial invitation.

Thanksgiving day services were held in the churches and at country points. They expressed thankfulness for sparing this country of the ravages of war, and prayer for victory. Anthems and hymns reflected the theme.

Farmers marked the week-end by taking advantage of the warm sunshine and working that much harder. Binders and threshing machines hummed in most parts of the district. A number of our citizens journeyed here and yon in search of geese and other wild fowl with some success. Stores, schools and banks were closed for the day.

D. Corbett, president of the Viking branch of the Canadian Legion, B.E.S.L., has called a meeting of veterans and ex-service men to be held at Viking on Sunday, October 18 at 2:30 p.m.

Among other matters to be discussed is the observance of Remembrance Day, November 11th this year although the government has decided that it is not to be observed as a public holiday.

The fall meeting of the Wainwright Presbytery of the United Church will be held in Kinsella, on Tuesday, October 20th, commencing at 9:30 a.m. The public are especially invited to the evening meeting at 8:00 p.m., when Rev. Dr. T. Hart, newly appointed superintendent of missions will speak, and also Rev. A. L. Carr, the president of Alberta Conference. Silver collection.

LAW Elsie Bowles of the R.C.A.F. Women's Division, is home on a two weeks' furlough with her parents Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bowles. Word comes from No. 3 Recruiting Centre R.C.A.F. that Elwyn Gilpin has enlisted and will begin training as member of an air crew No. 3 Manning Depot on October 30th. A brother Vera Gilpin is already overseas with the radio section.

Cpl. J. Kennel who went overseas with the 49th Battalion is now instructor of the Women's Cooks division at the RCAF training centre at Crampton. Three sons, Jack, Ronald and Lloyd are overseas.

Kinsella United Church will hold their chicken supper on Friday evening, October 16. Come and enjoy a good meal with your old friends.

## Threshing Now Going Strong

BANK OF MONTREAL  
CROP REPORT NO. 14

General—Owing to inclement weather, harvesting in the Prairie Provinces made poor headway until the end of September, but since then ideal weather has permitted operations to proceed with little interruption. Scarcity of labor has also impeded progress and threshing is estimated to be only 35 per cent completed, as compared with 90 per cent a year ago. Frost and excessive autumn moisture have adversely affected grades, but have caused little reduction in yields. The sugar beet crop in Alberta and Manitoba is good and lifting has commenced. Feed is plentiful and pastures are in excellent condition. In the province of Quebec the harvest is nearing completion and with a few exceptions, yields are above average. Grain and fodder corn are mostly stored. Canning crops have given good results. Potatoes have been affected in many districts by rot and the yield will be light, but other roots are up to average. The tobacco harvest has been good. Apples promise heavy yields. Pasture is in good condition. In the province of Ontario, the harvesting of late crops is progressing favorably. Good average yields of corn, sugar beets, turnips and mangolds seem assured, with below normal returns indicated for beans, late potatoes and apples. Tobacco plants suffered some damage from frosts and the poundage is below average. In the Maritime Provinces, heavy rains have been fairly general in the past fortnight and have benefited the remaining crops and pastures materially. Harvesting has proceeded normally with little damage reported, and yields are generally good. In British Columbia, an above average crop of apples is being harvested, hay and fodder are plentiful, and there is a good supply of roots and vegetables. Grain yields are below average; threshing is nearing completion.

Alberta—Although intermittent rains have caused delays, cutting is 85 per cent completed and threshing is becoming general. Outturns are high, but as a result of frost and excessive moisture the quality has suffered and grades will be lower than last year. Harvesting of a satisfactory crop of sugar beets has commenced. Hay has been cut. Due to wet weather, threshing is estimated to be only from 35 per cent to 40 per cent completed. Grades have suffered from excessive moisture and frost, and in some localities yields may be slightly lowered, but, with favorable weather for the next month, the 1942 crop is expected to set a record for the province both in yield per acre and total production. Manitoba—Threshing is about 60 per cent completed with wheat, oats and barley yielding well above the average and meeting the earlier expectations. Flax has reached average yields. The flax crop will be fair. Grades have not been seriously affected by the wet weather. Lifting of a very good sugar beet crop is under way.



Dr. K. W. Heston  
Director, Agricultural Department  
North-West Line Elevators Association

Farmers and the Victory Loan

War loan canvassers will be hard at work again this week. The minimum objective for Canada's third victory loan is 750 million dollars. The finance minister, whose difficult task it is to find the money to pay the country's war bills, states that the loan must be well oversubscribed. Many plans are being laid to insure success of the loan. One of these is of particular interest to farmers. It is the "victory ticket method." The victory ticket is simply an order authorizing the buyers of any farm product, whether sold directly to market, to withhold a part of the proceeds from produce delivered immediately or at the time to pay for a war bond or regular war savings certificate purchase. When remitted to provincial branches of the National War Finance Committee, securities equivalent in value to the proceeds received will be sent to the farmer.

Elevator companies, packing companies, produce dealers, livestock commission firms, and many other local merchants, etc., will all be made thoroughly familiar with the plan and will be supplied with the necessary forms.

Thousands of farmers have been doing a superb job in producing food commodities for the war effort. These same farmers want to do more. They are anxious to support the victory effort by buying war bonds or savings certificates for the reason that, at the time of the campaign, they just have not had the ready cash. This new plan will be welcomed by farmers, as it will be in an opportunity to assist just that much more in winning the war.—Contributed by T. H. Winkler.

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RATES FROM \$1.25 — WEEKLY AND MONTHLY RATES

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## A LACK OF CONSIDERATION

Complaints in increasing numbers are being received by the Department of Lands and Mines from farmers throughout northern Alberta regarding infractions of The Game Act, which are being made at the present by hunters.

These infractions affect trespass of private property. It is not however, the question of inexcusable intrusion that forms the basis for such complaints so much as the damage which has been resulting from same.

As everyone knows, the crops of this year have been extremely heavy. Rainfall during the summer has been abundant, and in many cases the grain is lodged on the ground creating a problem for harvesting.

On many recent occasions, hunters have apparently considered such fields as suitable locations for their operations, and have taken up positions in them without first of all bothering to secure permission from the owners of the land. Shooting starts, birds are brought down, and in looking for same, the grain, already seriously lodged on the ground is trampled down, making its condition considerably worse.

In one case recently, a party was

caught tramping over such a field. No permission to go into it had been obtained. In questioning the hunters, it was learned that no less than 17 birds had been brought down, but only 3 had been found. The field contained a particularly heavy yield of grain. In conducting this search a lot of serious damage was done.

If only in the interests of common decency, hunters should exercise a little more consideration for the problems of other people—particularly of people contributing to war economy. The Game Act quite definitely states that permission from the owner of the land must first be obtained before entry upon it is made. Apart from this just and natural clause being in force, the obtaining of such permission should be instinctive—a simple matter of courtesy. With unwarrantable damage to property arising from such trespass, especially in such times as these, the offence becomes far more serious.

Banks and post offices are now selling war savings certificates. Every certificate you buy helps the war effort.

## A FAMOUS BRAND

# Ogden's

FINE CUT



In the early '90's, when J. H. Wallace drove a herd of cattle up into Alberta from Idaho and started the now famous Wallace Ranch, the "Hat" Brand was his identification. The brand is still in use by Ross Ranches, at Aden, Alberta.

"HAT" Brand of the WALLACE RANCH

## Popular Program

**Bill Hay, Announcer Of Amos 'n' Andy, Now Reads The Bible**

It all started as a summer "filler" for Amos 'n' Andy way back in 1928, but today the radio program "Bill Hay Reads The Bible" gives promise of carrying him to even greater popularity than he enjoyed in the past.

Bill Hay had been Amos 'n' Andy's announcer ever since they started on the air as Sam and Henry in 1925. During the blacked-out pair's first vacation in 1928, Bill Hay filled in by reading from the Bible. It was so popular that he continued to read from the "good book" for seven years. Then in 1935 Amos 'n' Andy's sponsor forbade anyone on the program from being identified with any other show. So Bill discontinued his reading.

Up until early this year, Bill had been receiving fan mail with most pleas stating, "I hope you'll begin reading the Bible again, Mr. Hay." When Bill was relieved of his Amos 'n' Andy chore early this year he returned to reading the Bible for his radio friends over the Mutual Broadcasting System's coast-to-coast network and the mail is pouring in once again.

Buy War Savings Certificates.

## The Individual Citizen's Army

A Weekly Column About This And That In Our Canadian Army.

By Alan Maurice Irwin

Not very much has appeared in these columns about the Army Pay Corps which organization, of course, performs one of the most important functions in the Individual Citizen's Army; and in this case when I say individual citizen's army I mean the army of fighting Canadians of all ages who probably bear the word "Canada" on their shoulders.

The charge is sometimes levelled that the headquarters organizations fight "a paper war." Too little consideration is given to the inescapable documentation that must be done in order that men may be enlisted, equipped, outfitted, fed, housed, paid, transported and supplied once they are part of the army.

Too often we take it entirely for granted that a man's pay will reach him no matter on what front he serves; that his assigned pay, separation allowance and dependent allowance will be paid regularly regardless of how often the family moves or how often he moves.

It must be remembered too, that that other Individual Citizen's Army, taxpayers like you and me, are entitled to get an accounting of all the moneys that are spent for us by our government.

Today there are hundreds of thousands of Johnny Canucks in khaki each getting his \$13.00 a day—or more according to their rank—and the translation of these individual sums into Battalions, Brigades, Divisions, Army Corps and Armies, calls for the operation of an accounting system that might well be expected to stagger even a civilian merchant prince.

That, very briefly, is a sketch of some of the work of the Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps. It is not by any means the full picture—there are such things for instance as advances of pay to men going on leave, deductions to be made from pay for carelessly lost or mislaid equipment, stoppages of pay occasioned by necessary punishment and the provision of monetary allowances in lieu of rations and quarters when a soldier is detailed to a job of work which does not permit him to live in barracks.

None of this can be done without "a paper war" and most of it is done by men who would be much more highly paid doing the same type of work in their peaceable occupations.

Amongst the list of items to be attended to by the Pay Corps, you will remember I listed "assigned pay." Every married man must and every single man is encouraged to assign a proportion of his pay to his wife or his next-of-kin. Fathers and mothers of improvident youngsters will thoroughly appreciate the wisdom of such a regulation—in fact most of them have tried to do the same thing with varying degrees of success.

It would be well for all of us to practice a similar regulation upon ourselves, and right now, through the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, we are actually beginning to practice as sensible a system of economics as that imposed upon the soldiers who defend us on the far-flung frontiers of the fight for civilization.

In the lush years we cheerfully mortgaged our pay sometimes for months and years in advance, to pamper ourselves with such luxuries as automobiles, washing machines, radios, pianos, chesterfield suites, furniture for our bedrooms and a hundred other things that in a more spartan existence we can very well do without or simply.

Today under the consumer credit regulations such mortgaging is on a sounder economic basis, down payments must be greater, the balance which is paid by instalments must be cleared more quickly—with the result that much more of the money in our pay cheques is our own.

This is just another form of the assigned pay of the soldier and in one way in which by approximating his conditions we may feel closer to him in the carrying on of our own job of war work—which is to support in every possible way the man in uniform.

A few days ago in Montreal there



THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

You'll eat porridge because you LIKE it

WHEN IT'S MADE WITH OGILVIE OATS

If it's 'Ogilvie'-it's good!

## Returns To London

Lady Baden-Powell Wants Girl Guides To Increase War Work

Lady Baden-Powell, co-founder and world chief of the Girl Guides, has returned to London from Kenya for the duration of the war.

"I came home because I felt I must be in England in the centre of activity," she said. "I do not mind danger—in fact I like it. My idea is to urge the Girl Guides in this country to do even more wonderful work than they are doing now."

Lady Baden-Powell wore her Girl Guide uniform and medal ribbons, including the C.B.E. and the White Rose of Finland.

Lord Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movement, died in his eighty-third year in Kenya, East Africa, Jan. 8, 1941, and was buried there. Lady Baden-Powell has resided there since.

## Taking Moose's Head

Canadian Air Squadron Solves Problem For Executors Of Estate

One of Whitehall's biggest ornaments is to be moved. It is a moose's head, weighing, The Rally says, half a ton, and carrying a six feet span of antlers. It belonged to the late Dr. H. Lightstone, a Canadian, who was formerly Director General of the British Ministry of Pensions Medical Services, and for years occupied a considerable part of his room. Recently a Canadian air squadron decided they must have a moose head for their headquarters. They advertised: got in touch with Dr. Lightstone's executors, and are now relieving the Ministry of what had become a very large white elephant.

## REMEMBER THIS

If you're caught in quicksand, don't thrash about. Scientists say you should stand still, keep your arms outstretched, and you'll quit sinking when you're almost up to your armpits.

## ONE OF THE OLDEST PLANTS

The mangel appears to be one of the oldest of cultivated crops and at least can be traced back to 2000 B.C. An old plate found in an Egyptian tomb represents a laborer placing a large root or mangel on a table as a sacrifice.

To maintain health about 2,000 cubic feet of air is required every hour.

TO EASE MISERY OF CHILD'S COLD RUB ON VICKS VAPORUB

## The Victory Loan

CANADA'S forthcoming Victory Loan has an objective of \$750,000,000. This is the largest sum yet sought in a drive of this kind, and it comes as a challenge which we must meet successfully. To give financial support to the war effort we are all doing without many of the luxuries to which we are accustomed in times of peace. We are asked now to deny ourselves still further, and to lend our money to the government 'till the fullest possible extent. It is only in this way that the loan can be the success which every Canadian wants it to be. Because of the war, we find we must deny ourselves in many ways, but we have not yet had to give up our freedom. When we compare our lot with that of the people in the occupied countries, we know that our freedom is worth much more than we here in Canada have yet been asked to pay.

## Pay With Their Lives

The men in our armed services are willing to pay for freedom with their lives, and many of them have done so already. They have left their work and their homes to go out and fight for us. Our sailors and airmen, in their hazardous undertakings, and our soldiers who stormed Dieppe, are not complaining of the many hardships they must endure. They are anxious to bring the war to a successful end, and they are putting other things aside until that is accomplished. Because of them we in Canada are able to carry on our duties free from fear of attack, and it is not unreasonable that we be asked to contribute generously to this victory loan. When it is fully subscribed, it will serve as an assurance to those in the services, that the people at home are fully supporting them in their magnificent work.

## Need Is Increased

Mr. G. W. Spiney, chairman of the National War Finance Committee, which organizes the loan campaigns, said: "The challenge and the opportunity presented to the Canadian people at this time in the form of the third victory loan may well prove to be a matter of consequence in the winning of the war. Canadian people have responded with alacrity in the past when the need was pointed out. That need now is increased to the degree that every thought, every effort and every penny must be devoted to ensuring the success of the forthcoming loan." All the loans launched by the government during this war have been considerably oversubscribed and Canadians have shown themselves eager to help in this way. The present loan is the largest yet undertaken, the first and second victory loans having had as their objective \$600,000,000. As these were oversubscribed, so will we pour our resources into this one as a proof of our faith in the principles for which we are fighting.



Canadians are not a race of vegetarians. But if we can't buy meat as we have been used to do, some adjustment will have to be made. Some communities have already felt the pinch of the meat shortage. If you haven't felt it yet it will soon. So start thinking about it now.

Men and women on tough jobs need meat. Meat is a tissue builder and tissue replacer. No substitute for such people is "just as good." Therefore if you have a dock hand in your home, a farm hand, a war worker in munitions plant who is doing hard physical labour, give him or her what meat you can get.

Remember that the housewife has a tough job, a difficult job, but she does not burn up the protein calories that a shipbuilder does. Housewives, people working at sedentary jobs, nearly all children, can get their protein requirements from milk, cheese, eggs, beans and nuts. For a limited period that is absolutely true. Over an extended period it remains comparatively true. Let your war worker on a strenuous physical job, have the meat. He needs it.

Of course, we all need meat, Bernard Shaw to the contrary. So sometimes when you can get it, give the whole family a treat. Meat pie, where the meat is supplemented by well cooked vegetables and covered with a flaky pastry crust goes much further than the same meat cooked by itself. Try rolling sausages in pastry crust and baking them. Two will take the place of four.

And here's a tip... we're shipping hams and bacon to Great Britain who needs them desperately. Did you know that that leaves us with a tremendous surplus of pork liver and kidney? So, instead of ordering a ham why not make a pork kidney pie. It is actually much more nutritious than the ham you can't have.

And here's a recipe for liver loaf that your family will like even if they think they can't eat liver.

## LIVER LOAF

1 lb pork liver  
2 cups bread crumbs  
1 medium onion

¼ cup tomato juice or vegetable juice  
1 teaspoon salt

Put liver through the meat grinder. Add bread crumbs, onion, tomato and salt. Put in greased baking dish and place in pan containing warm water. Bake slowly 30 to 40 minutes.

Send a post card request to the Western Division Health League of Canada, 111 Avenue Road, Toronto, Ont., for our free up to date Vitamin Chart.

## AIR TRAINING PLAN

## LIST OF GRADUATES

The following students graduated under the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan from:

No. 4 Service Flying Training School, Saskatoon, Sask. (Pilots):

LAC E. W. Brooks, Grand Coulee, Sask.  
LAC H. Currie, Stouffville, Sask.  
LAC I. M. Gilder, Edmonton, Alta.  
LAC R. L. Chalmers, Saskatoon, Sask.  
LAC A. C. Currie, Gainsborough, Sask.  
LAC W. F. Edwards, Regina, Sask.  
LAC J. F. Flaherty, Winnipeg, Man.  
LAC J. M. Fraser, Regina, Sask.  
LAC J. M. Frazier, Moose Jaw, Sask.  
LAC H. Forrester, Tremblay, Sask.  
LAC H. G. Fraser, Weyburn, Sask.  
LAC G. C. Granger, Granger, Alta.  
LAC H. E. MacKenzie, Calgary, Alta.  
LAC C. A. Griffith, Saskatoon, Sask.  
LAC E. H. Hudson, Winnipeg, Man.  
LAC L. C. Hugg, Champion, Alta.  
LAC T. Huggins, Winnipeg, Sask.  
LAC L. D. Kidd, Humboldt, Sask.  
LAC J. Kneif, Sherbrooke, Sask.  
LAC A. L. Lee, Regina, Sask.  
LAC J. Kneif, Fort St. John, Man.  
LAC R. E. McKinnon, Regina, Sask.  
LAC R. W. McKenzie, Stouffville, Sask.  
LAC H. E. MacKenzie, Calgary, Alta.  
LAC K. F. Monroe, Winnipeg, Man.  
LAC D. R. McBeth, Edmonton, Alta.  
LAC G. A. McNeill, Winnipeg, Man.  
LAC O. Melnyk, Edmonton, Alta.  
LAC W. B. McPhee, Winnipeg, Man.  
LAC C. E. MacDonald, Photo, Sask.  
LAC H. N. Omond, Moose Jaw, Sask.  
LAC P. J. Rouse, Milden, Sask.  
LAC D. E. Scott, Winnipeg, Man.  
LAC V. Smith, Hums, Sask.  
LAC M. Stubbins, Hubbard, Sask.  
LAC G. A. Thornton, Calgary, Alta.  
LAC E. J. Todd, Fort St. John, Man.  
LAC W. H. K. Wilton, Saskatoon, Sask.  
LAC E. C. Woodley, Prince Albert, Sask.  
LAC G. V. Wright, Saskatoon, Sask.  
LAC J. F. Wood, Headwaters, Man.  
LAC J. M. Young, Winnipeg, Man.

No. 3 Bombing and Gunnery School, MacDonald, Man. (Air Gunners):

LAC R. Harrowman, Tisdale, Sask.  
LAC R. E. Galtier, Middlechurch, Man.  
LAC C. P. Pickett, Sarnia, Ont.  
LAC W. B. Roberts, Winnipeg, Man.  
LAC C. S. Simpson, Saskatoon, Sask.  
LAC C. W. Smith, Hums, Sask.  
LAC J. A. Alberts, Emerson, Man.  
LAC M. Church, Dilke, Sask.  
LAC R. B. DeCorty, St. Lazare, Man.  
LAC J. P. Finner, Leithridge, Alta.  
LAC W. Kwany, Tisdale, Man.  
LAC R. W. Norton, Winnipeg, Man.  
LAC J. G. O. O'Neil, Weyburn, Sask.  
LAC P. D. Roberts, Homebush, Man.  
LAC J. Barkham, Calgary, Alta.  
LAC G. D. Tremblay, Elm Creek, Man.

## GEMS OF THOUGHT

## PRIDE

Pride, the most dangerous of all faults, proceeds from want of sense, or want of thought.—Dillon.

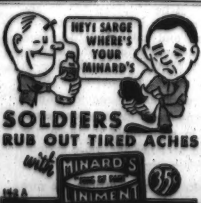
Pride is to the character, like the attic to the house—the highest part, and generally the most empty.—John Gay.

Pride is seldom delicate; it will please itself with very mean advantages.—Samuel Johnson.

Pride is ignorance; those assume most who have the least wisdom or experience; and they steal from their neighbor, because they have so little of their own.—Mary Baker Eddy.

Men are sometimes accused of pride merely because their accusers would be proud themselves if they were in their places.—Shenstone.

If a man has a right to be proud of anything, it is of a good action done as it ought to be, without any base interest lurking at the bottom of it.—Sterne.



## A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY

THE LUNCHES YOU PACK, WILL ARRIVE AT THE OFFICE, SCHOOL OR PICNIC JUST AS FRESH AND MOIST AS WHEN YOU PREPARED THEM.

LUNCHES PREPARED AT NIGHT WILL BE JUST AS FRESH AND MOIST THE NEXT DAY, IF WRAPPED IN PARA-SANI WAXED PAPER.

Appleford PAPER PRODUCTS LIMITED  
HAMILTON · TORONTO · MONTREAL



## Importance Of Clay Deposits Found In Western Provinces May Not Be Generally Known

(By G. M. Hutt, Assistant Development Commissioner, Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg)

THE perfect definition for clay has yet to be phrased. Definitions commonly used apply almost equally well to materials that are not clays. Clays are considered from different viewpoints depending on whether the observer is a chemist, a ceramist or an engineer. We may regard clays in a general way, however, as the products of the weathering of silicate rocks, such as granite, and containing enough hydrous aluminous silicate or colloidal alumina or colloidal silica to yield a plastic or semi-plastic mass when tempered with water.

Kaolin, which yields commercial china clay, although only weakly plastic, is an example. Kaolin has as its clay base the mineral kaolinite, which is usually considered as being derived from a feldspathic rock which has been altered by atmospheric agencies. In a few cases kaolinization is considered as having taken place at depths below those reached by atmospheric agencies. The original silicate mineral need not be feldspar. Frequently gabbros and other rocks containing little or no feldspar decompose to clay; and even a limestone may yield a clay provided it contains that material as an impurity.

A clay remaining where it has been formed is termed residual. Such deposits contain fragments of the parent rock in the plastic provinces, and the known deposits are too far removed from transportation facilities to be used at present. Canada normally imports large quantities from England. China clay is a most important raw material in many products where whiteness, low electrical conductivity and refractoriness are essential, such as in chinaware, porcelain, and some earthenware. Its main use, however, is as a filler in such products as high grade papers and toilet preparations.

### Types Of Clay Deposits

It will readily be understood that the products of rock weathering seldom remain on the surface where they are forming. They will be washed or blown away, and on settling down, usually under water, will form one or other of the various types of sedimentary deposit. Thus there are in the Prairies flood plain, lake, swamp and other types of clay deposits as well as deposits of shales that have been consolidated by the weight of overlying material. There are many clay minerals, and identification is very difficult. Some are most useful like the industrial sense of the term. Incorrect valuations frequently are given to clays when tested improperly or by one who lacks experience; and a casual examination may give some general idea of its usefulness to an experienced clayworker; but before any conclusions are reached the clay should be given at least preliminary examination by laboratory methods. Before commercial production is reached tests should be made on progressively larger amounts until it is considered safe to work on commercial-sized samples. For most of the uses to which clay is put chemical analysis means very little, for we have not yet learned to properly interpret a detailed analysis. Clays contain the same chemical elements and in roughly the same proportions as do some other rocks, but the elements are combined differently. In the case of clays for use in some products, as for instance in glazes, chemical analysis is very important.

Many impurities are commonly present in clays. These exert a greater or lesser influence upon the plastic properties. We understand the nature of the influence but find it very difficult to estimate the degree. Silica is always present, of course, as part of the clay itself, but it may be present also as sand or in such minerals as feldspar, mica, and others. Sand makes a clay coarse and tends to reduce plasticity, air shrinkage and decrease the refractory value depending upon the nature of the clay itself. Several silicate minerals, such as feldspar, tend to act as fluxing agents when the clay is fired. Feldspar is used in many clayware bodies largely because it burns white and acts as a flux, thus, by lowering the temperature at which the clay body vitrifies, becomes steel hard, enabling the manufacturer to lower fuel costs.

### Range Of Colours

Iron minerals when burned usually change to red iron oxide. In an other wise white-burning clay a small amount of iron will produce a buff product. Four to five per cent. of

iron oxide will produce a red, if uniformly distributed through the clay, or a white body full of red specks if present in granular form. When there is insufficient air in the kiln, that is, when reducing conditions prevail, iron minerals will impart a black or dark colour to the ware. A reducing atmosphere can be obtained by banking the kiln fires. By this means the clayworker obtains a considerable range of colours from clay that normally would burn red. Iron oxide, as well as being an important colouring agent, also acts as a flux. Lime carbonate, in the form of limestone pebbles, is highly undesirable in clay and should be screened out or crushed, because it may burn to quicklime, and by slacking when the brick is in use cause spitting of the brick. If the lime is in finely divided condition and uniformly spread through the clay no damage may result. Lime tends to mask the colour of iron when both are present in burned clay.

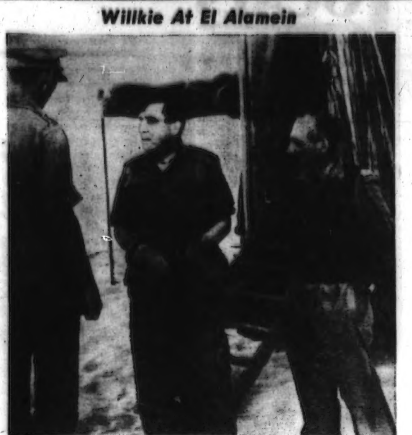
Magnesia and alkalis are rarely present in large amounts; they exert a fluxing action. Titanium is commonly present but rarely abundant, especially in the form of the minerals rutile and ilmenite. It, too, acts as a flux. Sulphur is very frequently present in the form of pyrite or in various sulphate salts. It tends to cause swelling in clays when they are fired. Carbon in such forms as roots, lignite and others is frequently present in clays and in some may cause bloating when being burned. Carbon tends to interfere with the colours produced by iron as it is a reducing agent. Soluble salts are sulphates are very common in western clays and frequently cause a white coating on the face of the brick either before or after burning. This defect can be corrected by adding barium salts in order to precipitate the sulphate, but in some cases it presents a serious problem.

### Physical Properties Important

In the case of most clay products, physical properties are more important than chemical, though it should be emphasized that the former are to a great extent merely the outward expression of the latter. One of the most important properties is termed by the clayworkers plasticity, meaning, in this industry, the ease with which the clay can be worked into some desired shape. Clays are referred to as weakly plastic or short plastic, very plastic or fat, and sticky. Sandy clays are apt to be short. Clays that are too fat or sticky may give trouble in the moulds and may be shortened by adding sand or grog. Grog is a term meaning crushed brick.

Clays require greater or less amounts of water in order to achieve maximum plasticity. Most of this water evaporates when the moulded product is dried. The greater the amount of water required the greater the loss of water in drying and hence the greater the shrinkage, which means the greater the danger of cracking or warping. Many of our western shales present difficult drying problems in this way. Trouble of this kind can be overcome in several different ways. Sometimes it can be overcome by using the dry-press method, in which the ware is shaped under great pressure that only a little water must be added; or the rate of drying may be retarded. Some of the water that was used in tempering the clay does not evaporate when the clay is dried. It remains in the moulded shape until it is driven off in the kiln at considerably higher than atmospheric temperature.

Clays vary markedly in their ability to withstand high temperatures, and this is an important factor in determining the use to which they might be put. Naturally in building brick this is not an important consideration, but clays for making firebrick and other refractory products must be able to stand up under very great heat, and to do so under load. In many cases also they must withstand strong slagging action of molten materials with which they come in contact, and may also have to adjust themselves satisfactorily to rapid and severe temperature changes and rough usage. So exacting have the specifications for most refractory products become in recent years that now it is rare



Wendell Willkie is pictured in Egypt at the Alamein front with Lieut. General Bernard L. Montgomery of the 8th Army. They are talking with a staff officer outside the general's caravan headquarters in the African desert.

for any one clay to be used in making them. Usually two or more clays are blended for this purpose.

When a clay product is fired in a kiln it continues to shrink and to become harder as it is fired to successively higher temperatures until maximum shrinkage is reached and until it is stone hard or glassy. At this point, which is called the vitrification point, the material has an absorption or porosity of zero. Such materials as building bricks are never fired to vitrification because such brick would be very costly to make and difficult to lay, as mortar would not adhere to them. All that is required in a building brick is that it be fired sufficiently high to be hard, strong and of a pleasing colour, and in common brick even the colour does not greatly matter. Floor tile, on the other hand, is carried to vitrification as hardness and absence of absorption are required. Porcelains are also vitrified but earthenware bodies are not, the glaze acting as a non-porous medium in the latter case.

### Methods Of Manufacture

There are many methods of manufacture in use in clay products plants. Brick and tile may be hand-made; formed in a soft-mud machine; formed by stiff-mud process, in which the clay is extruded through a die like toothpaste from a tube and cut into the desired shape by descending wires; or made by dry-press methods. Finer grades of ware may be hand-made, such as thrown on a wheel, or may be formed by pouring a clay slip in a plaster of paris mould. Drying may be done in the open or in sheds heated by steam or exhaust air from the kilns. The kilns themselves may be updraft or downdraft. In the former case the heat from the fires rises directly through the ware as in the manufacture of most common brick. Downdraft kilns are more efficient because there is better heat distribution. The heat from the fires in a downdraft kiln is deflected to the crown by bagwalls. Many brickyards have continuous kilns where all the kilns are served by one chimney. This provides for better draft when starting a cold kiln.

Tunnel kilns which are quite costly, are becoming popular. These are long kilns into which the ware is pushed on flat cars and moved forward a car length each time a new car is introduced, first through increasingly hot, then through decreasingly hot, zones, until by the time it reaches the outlet the ware is sufficiently cool to take from the kiln. These kilns permit continuous operation as the kiln is always in use. Other types of kilns cause delays while cooling. Kilns may be wood, oil or gas fired. Electric kilns are not very popular except for glazing. The problem in the electric kiln is to get the heat away from the elements. Electric firing is cheaper than any other way, however, and will possibly be in vogue in the future, though probably never in the case of ordinary brick plants. Pyrometric cones are usually used in kiln control but modern plants are leaning heavily in the direction of control by electrical pyrometers recording at a central point in the yard, enabling the foreman to watch each kiln from his office.

When a clay is burned in a kiln it goes through several stages. The first is the water-smoking period, during which time water comes off. Then carbon, if present, begins to burn out as red heat is reached, and various impurities also begin to react to the increasing heat. High up in the temperature scale vitrification is reached, and, later, the fusion or deformation point. There is always a considerable variation in temperature between different parts of a kiln

so that it is desirable that any refractory property of a fired clay be reached over a considerable range of temperature. In vitrified ware, for instance, it is necessary that there be many degrees between vitrification point and the fusion point, because it is essential that the ware in the coolest part of the kiln reach vitrification before the ware in the hottest part begins to deform. Similarly for non-vitrified ware; the vitrification point must be several degrees higher than the temperature to which the coolest part of the kiln must be raised.

### Chinaware And Earthenware

For many clay products one firing is sufficient, but such products as porcelain, chinaware and earthenware are burned at least twice: once to produce body, and once to mature the glaze which covers the body. This type of ware is stacked in the kiln in freclay boxes called saggers, which protect the ware from the kiln gases and also permit stacking. Those articles that are decorated are fired still again, sometimes as many times as there are colours in the decoration. This is the reason for the high cost of some decorated ware. The decoration may be under the glaze or over it, the former being more permanent. Chinaware, porcelain and earthenware are quite similar in many respects, contain essentially the same raw materials, and differ only in the result of manufacture. Chinaware is the result of English attempts to duplicate Chinese ware. Porcelain is the result of European attempts to do the same. Earthenware has been developed particularly in England and the United States. Semi-porcelain and chinaware are simply earthenware. Usually porcelain is more durable than chinaware or earthenware and is also more costly to decorate.

Almost any clay or shale could be used for making common brick but most of those available in Manitoba should not be used while better or cheaper materials are available. Many of the Prairie shales and clays are very difficult to work, having very tender drying properties and unpleasant colours. There are many exceptions, of course. There are a few stoneware clays in northern Manitoba. In Saskatchewan there are generally the same clays and shales as in Manitoba. In addition there is in the southwest part, around Eastend and round Willows a wide range of refractory and semi-refractory clays. These are the basis of important production of stoneware, crockery, sewer pipe, firebrick and earthenware. A western clay type of considerable interest is known as bleaching clay. Bleaching clays are quite common through the Prairies but apparently are best developed near Eastend, Saskatchewan, and Thornhill, Manitoba. These clays, usually called bentonite, are used in decolorizing and clarifying such products as oils, lards and shortenings, and are also used as a binding ingredient in foundry sands. The Thornhill clay is outstanding in its ability to decolorize. This type of clay may be used raw, as in the case of fuller's earth, but is usually activated by treatment with sulphuric acid.—From Agricultural and Industrial Progress.

### ROYAL NETHERLANDS NAVY

The striking power of the Royal Netherlands navy has been increased by four motor torpedo boats. Ready for active service, the speedy vessels were turned over to Netherlands navy men by the Canadian Power Boat Company at Montreal.

There are at least five different ways in which a person can be hungry: for carbohydrate, fat, protein, salt and water.

## Lord Robert Cecil Still Has Visions Of Security And Peace Through League Of Nations

WORLD peace and security has had few champions who have worked harder for its realization than Lord Robert Cecil (Viscount Cecil of Chelwood) former British cabinet minister and one of the drafters of the League of Nations covenant. His 78th birthday, Sept. 14, was marked by post-war planning groups throughout the world. Since 1918, when Lord Cecil presented to his colleagues in the British cabinet a memorandum on "proposals for diminishing the occasion of future wars," the British peer, son of Lord Salisbury, former Conservative prime minister of Great Britain, has devoted himself to the same cause.

With Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, prime minister of the Union of South Africa, and Dr. Eduard Benes foreign minister of the Czechoslovakian government, he survives as one of the three senior statesmen who played a part in the founding and early days of the League of Nations.

Lord Cecil has been described as "the unquestioned leader of a very powerful popular movement, first in Great Britain, then in Europe and the world," who has devoted himself to the cause of world security with "unflinching courage—with no loss of determination, while defeat followed defeat, and no outburst of personal bitterness while one after another of those who had promised support proved unreliable." Still following the same ideal, Lord Cecil said in a recent address that the settlement at the end of the war would be a tremendous turning point in the whole of civilization. "I think we must somehow or other get before the world a really vivid impression of our determination not to be satisfied with mere victory."

Such devotion to a great cause has won for him the admiration and affection of millions in many countries who have seen in Lord Cecil the embodiment of their hopes and ideals for a warless world.

But for the First Great War, which burnt into him "the insufferable conditions of international relations which made war an acknowledged method—indeed the only fully authorized method—of settling international disputes," Lord Cecil writes in his recent autobiography "A Great Experiment" (Jonathan Cape, Toronto) he would probably have gone on "fairly comfortably as a Conservative official."

Lord Cecil was a member of the government when the first League of Nations Society was formed. Committed to the League of Nations Association which was formed a little later, the infant society became the League of Nations Union in 1918.

When the war ended David Lloyd George, then Prime Minister, named Lord Cecil and General Smuts to represent the British Empire on the commission of the Paris Peace Conference charged with drafting the League Covenant. At Paris Lord Cecil was President Woodrow Wilson's chief aide, and the United States leader credited him with bringing the covenant through the debate "in its original integrity."

Lord Cecil attended the first assembly of the League in 1920 as delegate of South Africa, named by General Smuts, and subsequently served the league in various capacities, finally as official British representative in 1931 when he resigned because he differed with the policies of the British Government.

Because the British Government, looked upon by smaller nations as the league mainstay, failed to take a firm stand against aggression, Lord Cecil found himself at odds with the government and with his own party in the years following the First Great War.

"It was not that my colleagues generally speaking were hostile to the league. The prime minister, Mr. (Stanley) Baldwin, (now Earl Baldwin) was temperamentally in its favor. But both he and others regarded it as a kind of exorcism which must be carefully prevented from having too much influence on our foreign policy."

"Geneva to them was a strange place in which a new-fangled machine existed in order to enable foreigners to influence or even control our international action . . . to me this attitude was almost heart-breaking." In 1923 he was awarded the first peace prize of the Woodrow Wilson foundation, amounting to \$25,000, and in 1937 was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

Lord Cecil visited Canada in 1923, in 1932 to attend the British Commonwealth Relations Conference in Toronto, and again in 1937. Of his visits to the Dominion he recalls in his autobiography the "exceeding kindness and hospitality" of Canadians. During his second trip he visited Niagara, "which convinced me that even the greatest of waterfalls has little honor in its own country."

Of his third visit, he writes of a conversation with Prime Minister Mackenzie King, "who had been much interested with what seemed to me the dangerous views of the British Government."

"Years of discouragement and the advent of a second world war have not discouraged Lord Cecil. On the contrary, he still believes that security can only be obtained, as the league founders agreed a quarter century ago, on the basis that 'we must have, even if we call it an alliance for peace, overwhelming force available against the aggressor.'"

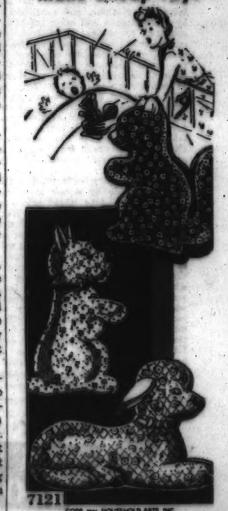
"How to secure it is a different matter, and I agree requires grave consideration; but it must be done or all our plans of economic reform and social justice . . . admirable though they may be . . . will be blown away by the first gust of international passion." Speaking of the early policies formulated by the league, he said recently: "We of the League of Nations Union must rejoice at the increasing admission that our policy was right."

### Can Keep A Secret

Girls in British Services Prove Old

Maxim Is Wrong Some girls in Britain's three women's services share their country's most carefully guarded secrets. They are the girls of the Women's Air Naval Service, the Auxiliary Territorial Air Force who are attached to the "Hush Hush" headquarters of the Combined Operations Staff, headed by Lord Louis Mountbatten. Britain evidently discounts the old maxim that no secret can be kept by a woman, for there is little that these girls do not know about what unpleasing surprises may be in preparation for the Nazis. "Partly because of the glamor attached to working with Lord Louis in one of the most secret headquarters in Britain the jobs at Combined Operations is considered by British girls in uniform to be tops."

### Two Identical Pieces Make Cheap Toys



You'll like these cuddle toys because they're easy to sew (just two identical pieces, not counting ears) and made of scraps, too. Baby will love them because they're small and soft. Pattern 7121 contains transfer pattern of toys; instructions for making; materials needed; illustration of stitches.

To obtain this pattern send twenty cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 176 McDermott Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

### A GREAT WEAPON

The Red army's automatic rifle, an original design created by V. A. Degtyarev, needs reloading only after 47 shots and can fire 100 to 125 well-aimed shots a minute.

## CONVERSION SURPLUS WHEAT INTO ALCOHOL, RUBBER IS ADVOCATED

### ERECTION OF DISTILLERIES IN WEST PROPOSED BY LINE ELEVATORS

"Necessity of finding new sources from which to derive essential products for successful prosecution of the war has created opportunities for expansion of the industrial utilization of Canada's surplus wheat. The Allied nations are faced with the necessity of immediately creating synthetic rubber and various forms of alcohol from products which readily lend themselves to this conversion," according to a statement issued today by the North-West Line Elevators Association.

"Wheat can be used in large quantities for manufacture of higher forms of alcohol for conversion into synthetic rubber. Wheat also is particularly suited for conversion into explosives, chemicals and high test motor fuels required by fast-moving fighting planes and bombers," the statement continues.

"More than two and one half years prior to the outbreak of the war, the Elevator Companies, before the Turgeon Royal Grain Inquiry Commission that the Government practical assistance in determining the possibilities of finding additional uses for farm products. Following this the Line Elevator Companies' representative visited the principal research laboratories in the United States to make a report on the possibilities of wheat and other farm products being utilized in industrial products. This report, which was laid before the Dominion Government, indicated a field for extensive use of wheat in manufacture of motor fuel. The Government was then urged to erect experimental motor fuel plants and to establish laboratories designed especially to conduct research into finding new and expanded uses for wheat and other farm products.

"Canada's carryover of old crop wheat at July 31st, 1942 was 424,048,429 bushels. The 1942 crop is estimated at 567,000,000 bushels, an all-time record. The Government has indicated that it will take delivery of only 550,000,000 bushels of the 1942 prairie crop.

"With the Japanese at her front gates Australia, in July of this year, put into operation the first of four distilleries for conversion of wheat into power alcohol. When Australia's present power alcohol project is completed she will have four distilleries producing annually 15,000,000 gallons using approximately 1,000,000 bushels of wheat each year. If Australia can develop industrial uses for wheat in such a period of stress and danger as she is now passing through it should be possible for this continent to likewise find new uses for our huge surplus stocks of wheat.

**Abortive Agreements**  
"Nothing constructive being accomplished to meet the present problem of the wheat farmer. It is true that an International Wheat Conference, in recent months, held a series of meetings. This conference was attended by representatives from Canada, Argentina, Britain, Australia and the United States. Certain conclusions were reached, to come into effect after the war.

"It is most difficult to share any opinion that an International Conference such as that held at Washington can or will have any appreciable effect on the post-war wheat situation. For any conference to be effective it must be attended by all interested Nations, and particularly by those Canada and other exporting countries accept as wheat post-war customers. Such a conference is, of course, now impossible and may be for some period of time after the close of hostilities. Previous World Wheat Conferences did nothing to solve past and present wheat problems and there is little reason to expect any worthwhile results from future conferences. Importing countries have shown the past that they will buy wheat from whence it can be most cheaply purchased," says the statement.

"Importing countries frowned on the attempts made by wheat exporting countries to dictate wheat prices in the decade following the Great War. These attempts added to their desire for self-sufficiency in production of foodstuffs. Both man and nation will resist price discrimination and monopoly in the necessities of life. No wheat exporting nation or combination of wheat exporting nations, could long maintain a price cartel on wheat which would prove satisfactory to both producer and consumer. The interests of these two opposite factions are too remote to hope that any International Council, regardless of how powerful, could impose a price which would result in Canada maintaining

her role as the breadbasket of the world. Argentina demonstrated during the term of the last World Wheat Agreement that export quotas mean little or nothing when a country has a commodity on its shelves that its farm population has produced and must sell.

**Expanded Markets Is Solution**  
"The position taken by the Line Elevator Companies, prior to the War, was that solution of the wheat problem lay in expanding existing markets; locating new and profitable markets and uses for wheat and return to free international exchange of goods, rather than restricting production and placing quotas on sales of wheat abroad. That still is the policy of the Line Elevator Companies. In the return to free international exchange of goods, as soon as possible after the war, lies the real hope of the wheat farmer. Meanwhile every possible avenue of expanding uses for wheat must be developed.

Wheat farmers have met the demands of the Federal Government in reducing wheat acreage. The Canadian Wheat Board, by law, is permitted to accept delivery of only 550,000,000 bushels of the 1942 crop. What will the farmers do with the balance of the 1942 crop? That balance will amount to approximately 247,000,000 bushels.

"Canada and her Allies need high test motor fuels for their fighting airplanes. The higher forms of alcohol are also needed for synthetic rubber and alcohol in greater quantities than are now being produced. These necessary supplies can be obtained through conversion of wheat into various forms of alcohol such as ethyl alcohol, butyl alcohol and butylene glycol and which in turn can be converted into rubber.

**Distilleries Needed in West**  
"Unfortunately the Line Elevator Companies were not successful, prior to the War, and in the early War years, in having the Government adopt plans for the erection of distilleries for the conversion of wheat into alcohol. At that time it was more simple to secure the material and labor required for the erection of the necessary plants for converting wheat into alcohol. The Government a few days ago announced that from November 1st the output of all distilleries will be directed to the manufacture of commodities required in the production of synthetic rubber and chemical and explosive needs of the Allies. To adequately meet the situation action should be taken to determine the advisability of erecting distillery plants at strategic points throughout the West for War purposes and in which wheat should be converted into alcohol required in the manufacture of synthetic rubber and into high test motor fuels for airplanes. The placing of these plants at central points in the Western wheat area would to that extent release railway equipment and lake vessels for the War and instead of hauling such grain from the prairies to Eastern Canada."

"In addition, the large cane sugar refineries located on the east and west coasts might be converted for use in manufacturing wheat into alcohol for War purposes. There is difficulty now in importing sugar cane and Canada is approaching the stage where she will be dependent for sugar on domestic sugar beets. This development would leave the cane refineries with no useful function. The beet sugar factories can operate only four months of the year in extracting sugar from beets. The reason for this is that the sugar content in beets drops rapidly three or four months after they are harvested. Possibility of using the five large beet sugar factories located in Manitoba, Alberta and Ontario for utilizing surplus wheat in our War machine during the remaining eight months of the year should be studied.

"Large scale utilization of wheat for industrial and war purposes would enable the government to increase its purchase of wheat from farmers beyond the 550,000,000 bushels which it now proposes to acquire. "While valuable time has been lost it is still not too late for the Federal Department of Agriculture to lead the way in finding a solution for the surplus wheat problem. Reducing wheat acreage is no solution for the areas of Western Canada which are suited only to growing wheat. Neither are export wheat quotas the solution. Expanded uses now is the need," the statement concludes.

## LOCALS

Miss Jacqueline Tate spent the Thanksgiving holiday at her home.

Mrs. G. M. Holt visited in Lamont over the long-week end.

Lorne Raham has registered at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon for the coming term.

Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Larson of Wetaskiwin, Alta., visited in Irma last week end.

Mrs. J. Fletcher and son Jackie visited relatives in Edmonton during the last week.

Mrs. E. W. Carter and son Ernest spent the Thanksgiving holidays in Edmonton.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Wells spent the long week end visiting relatives at Manville.

Miss W. Reeves visited relatives at Manville over the Thanksgiving week end.

Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Johnson and family of Killam visited at Irma and Greenhills last Sunday.

Mr. J. D. Campbell of Edmonton visited at the home of his brother-in-law Mr. Jas. Fenton last week end.

## Canada's War Effort

A Weekly Review of Developments on the Home Front.

October 1 to October 8, 1942

1. Military honors accorded 178 Canadian soldiers for their exploits at Dieppe, including first award of the Victoria Cross to a Canadian in this war to Lieut. Col. Charles Cecil Ingersoll Merritt of Vancouver.

2. Production of beverages by Canadian distilleries to be halted November 1 and entire output diverted to war purposes, the Munitions and Supply Department announces.

3. Prime Minister King in radio broadcast appeals to Canadians, "citizens on the home front," to support with all their power Canada's fighting men and women wherever they serve.

4. Canada to ship 675,000,000 pounds of bacon and pork products to Britain during the year at a price 10 per cent higher than the price paid under the expiring 600,000,000 pound contract, Agriculture Minister Gardiner announces.

5. Hon. R. J. Manion, director of civil air raid precautions, says he will be surprised if some Canadian cities, inland as well as on the coast, are not attacked from the air before the war ends.

6. Announcement of Conservative national convention to be held at Winnipeg, December 9, 10 and 11.

7. Major General Leo R. LaFleche, Ernest Bertrand, M.P., and Alphonse Fournier, M.P., sworn in as ministers of war services; fisheries and public works, respectively; Hon. J. E. Michaud, former minister of transport; Joseph Thorson, former minister of war services, appointed president of the exchequer court of Canada; Thomas Vien, M.P. appointed to the Senate.

8. Communist party secretary Tim Buck and his comrades "conditionally" released from custody. Wartime Prices and Trade Board announces upward revision of wholesale ceiling prices of beef and stricter control of retail prices which will also increase correspondingly.

War Savings Certificates in denominations of \$5.00, \$10.00 and \$25.00, are now on sale at the local bank and postoffice. Just put down your money for the amount you wish to purchase, and you get your certificate right there and then. War savings stamps are also on sale and when you get your card filled, you can then get a certificate right here at home. Don't miss buying some stamps every week.

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Save time, gasoline, tires, general wear-and-tear by using the mail to transact your banking business. Once you have established a simple routine, you will enjoy using your mail-box as your bank window.

Have the necessary stationery and postage handy, keep the fountain pen filled (or the typewriter in running order) and, with the simple instructions we will

send on request, you can easily carry on your savings or chequing account without visiting the Bank.

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## You're Right--Farming IS a Gamble

**FOR FARMERS** **PLUS** **AND**

Hail Rust Frost Drought Grasshoppers Beet Web Worm Wheatstem Saw Fly	"Ceiling" Prices Low Wool returns Price fluctuations Plugged elevators Limited wheat market Embargo on hog exports U.S. cattle market closed	Farm truck regulations Labor shortage More school taxes No new machinery Higher land taxation No farm wage "ceiling" Rising production costs
--	--	--

**BUT** more than 40,000 Alberta farm men have joined our Armed Services  
**THEIR Gamble Is Against DEATH and INJURY**

Despite our Difficulties at Home  
Let's Back Them ... by  
**BUYING THIRD VICTORY LOAN BONDS**

If you cannot buy bonds for cash, or by instalments, ask for details of the  
**VICTORY TICKET PLAN**

NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

## WORK · SAVE · LEND

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Here's how you can help with our Nation's Transportation problem:

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2. Avoid travelling on holidays during the rush season.
3. If you are sometimes inconvenienced, smile it off as a contribution to winning the war.
4. Consult your Agent or Driver for travel information.

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• BUY VICTORY BONDS •

With **ROYAL**,  
bread is fine and light  
Results are  
always **SURE**—  
An airtight wrapper  
guards each cake  
And keeps it  
fresh and pure

MADE IN CANADA

**FULL STRENGTH**

